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FLAT CAP.

MANILLA PAPER.

REMOVAL.

TO LUMBERMEN AND TEAMSTERS.

LUMBER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Daily Tribune.

From the Manchester Democrat.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' LECTURE

The eleventh lecture before the New Lyceum was delivered on Tuesday evening, Jan 24, by Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y. Subject —*Slavery*. He spoke as follows:—

Twenty years since, I came to this city, and found it impossible to secure a place in which to speak on the subject of American slavery. I rejoice at the evident change that has taken place in the state of feeling in this part of New Hampshire, and I take this meeting as an evidence of the onward progress of the principles of freedom. I cannot hope, in view of the vast amount that has been said by abler and more eloquent men, to bring before you any new truths connected with this question. Indeed, it is scarcely necessary to search for any new truths, till the old truths which have been uttered from the Declaration of Independence until now, shall have become recognized and reduced to practice. Properly speaking, there is no such thing as old or new truth. Error may be either new or old: it has its beginnings and must have its endings. But truth is from everlasting to everlasting. Such is the great truth of man's right to liberty. It entered into the very idea of man's creation. It was born with us, and no laws, constitutions, compacts, agreements or combinations can ever abrogate or destroy it. It is simple a truth that we have no occasion to look into the mouldy records of the past in order to demonstrate it; it is written on all the powers and faculties of the human soul; the record of it is in the heart of God, and until tyrants can force the portals of heaven, and wrest from the bosom of the Almighty the precious record of human rights, slavery cannot be sanctioned by law or truth.

The great truth, which the anti slavery men have been laboring to establish, is, that every man is *himself*, and belongs to no one else.—Some eminent Doctors of Divinity have made the discovery that slavery is divine; that the Almighty sanctions it. These men are doing more to undermine the religious faith of the American people, and more to destroy reverence for God, to encourage atheism and infidelity, than all the writings of Paine, Kneeland, Voltaire, or all the infidels combined. Those who defend slavery as an institution of the Almighty among men, prove more than they would like to prove, for if they succeed in proving this, then out of the great heart of God there is constantly springing all manner of torture and wrong and crime. To maintain their assumption that slavery is divine, they must also assume that the necessary condition upon which it exists are also divine. But what are the conditions necessary for the maintenance of this system?

First, *force* is necessary. Men do not yield to the mandates of their fellow men without cause. They do not bow down their necks to the yoke of bondage because they love it. When you find a man in slavery, you may know that force has been brought to bear upon him. He has been given to understand that he must sustain that relation or die. And that is the language of slavery to every slave in the United States. It is said he is kindly treated, but what kindness can compensate for the loss of liberty? If the slaveholder wanted the slave in the place of a bronze statue, merely to beautify and adorn his household, he might possibly keep him, for we are a vain people, and not without a pretty firm belief in our own beauty as a race. But they don't want us for any such purpose; they want us to work. They have a slight prejudice against work themselves. They think it is all well enough for cadaverous, lank and hungry looking Yankees, as they call them; but, for their part, they wish to be excused. There is gold in the earth, and it must be dug out, but this digging is the rub which is to be rubbed by. They want negroes to do this rubbing.

Secondly, they do not wish to *pay* for their work—they think this paying to be a Yankee notion. In the absence of pay there must be force. The slave must be made to feel that unless he shall work, a worse thing will come unto him. I admit there are slaveholders who do not treat their slaves as I have indicated in my foregoing remarks, but they are exceptions, and besides, they are able to hold their slaves by terror inspired by cruelty inflicted by other slaveholders.

Ignorance is necessary to the maintenance of slavery. Education is incompatible with it.—Give a slave a knowledge of geography, and he will give you a knowledge of locomotion. Give him a knowledge of the free states, and he's off, not on his master's legs, but his own. The mental eye must be bored out. His mind must be enlightened. Do this, and his chains snap.—There is not power enough in the Northern or Southern States to bind down intelligence among three millions of people. It is only by darkening the soul, by crushing the spirit, by overawing the man, that the slave is still kept in bondage.

I am not here this evening to dwell at length upon the nature or character of slavery, or the arguments in its defence. Indeed, I have very little to do with southern slavery or slaveholders, now; but I have much to do with the men and women of these northern states over which slavery has spread its death-like pall. Slavery is here. The men who hold three millions in bondage yonder, are *here*. The men who make slavery possible in this republic, are north of Mason & Dixon's line. There is a purely slavery party that exists for slavery alone. Its members will be whigs or democrats or neither, in order to maintain slavery. The purposes of this party are briefly these: First, the silencing of all agitation on the subject of slavery. Second, to extend slavery over this whole continent. Third, to make slavery respected in every State of this Union. And its fourth purpose is the expatriation of every free colored man in the United States.

The first purpose avowed by this party is pretty distinctly avowed, also, by the whig and democratic parties. They declare they are both in favor of putting down agitation. These parties are united at this point, and I believe they are at all other points, except in name. The democrats go for—*democracy*. Their platform says they will resist agitation. The whigs say will discountenance, that is make mouths at agitation. The democrats holds that the compromise of 1850 was a final settlement. The whigs think it was a settlement final. The whigs resolve they are in favor of constitutional appropriations for internal improvements. The democrats say they are in favor of prohibiting unconstitutional appropriations. The difference between them and their platforms is the difference between "Jenny come in," and "come in Jenny." They both are for putting down agitation, that our southern brethern may have peace. They have undertaken to do what God Almighty has declared cannot be done. "There can be no peace for the wicked, saith my God," and the slaveholder can have no peace. Daniel Webster lived long enough after the passage of the compromise measures to say—

> "Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer."

And Henry Clay lived to say—"Peace and tranquility reign throughout all our borders," but it was very deceitful and unreal peace. If the mouths of Northern men could be closed, the tongues of all anti-slavery men be cut out, and all the literature, all the Uncle Tom's Cabins and Bibles burned, still the slaveholders could have no peace. Deep, down in his own soul God has planted an abolition lecturer, and while he has that monitor he sleeps on quivering heart-strings. Slaveholders and the abetters of slavery cannot, if they would, stop talking on this subject. They tell us to be silent, still they cannot be silent themselves. Like the wandering Jew they cannot stop. God Almighty is at the bottom of this agitation, and whigs and democrats will find it hard to stop what he commands to go forward.

(CONCLUDED TO MORROW.)

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1854.

See First Page.

THE NEWS.

The Steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates up to 28th Jan. which is four days later. Her news, though not highly important, is quite interesting. The Czar's conduct is still evasive. The reply to the Vienna note will not be received before the 14th of the present month. If his object is not merely to gain time, he certainly evinces a degree of pusillanimity of which we had not thought him guilty.

On the Danube, preparations were making by the Russians, to attack Kalafat, although this even it will cost them ten thousand men.

The Austrian government has ordered 40,000 troops, in great haste, to Hungary. The reason of this movement is yet unknown.

It is reported that a steamer now building at Williamsburg has been sold to the Sultan of Turkey for $22,000.

Under the influence of the Steamer's news, Flour declined in New York 12½ cents. The news did not have any perceptible effect on the transactions in our own city.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AGAIN.

"So long as Congress said the Territory of Illinois should not have Slavery, she actually had it, and on the very day when you withdrew your Congressional prohibition, the people of Illinois, of their own free will and accord, provided for a system of emancipation. Thus did you not succeed in Illinois Territory with your ordinance, or your Wilmot Proviso, because the people there regarded it as an invasion of their rights. They regarded it as a usurpation on the part of the Federal Government. They regarded it as violative of the great principles of self government, and they determined that they never would submit even to have freedom so long as you forced it upon them."—*Senator Douglas's speech of Jan. 30.*

When did Congress "withdraw the prohibition"? We presume he means the Ordinance of 1787. That ordinance provides, as everybody knows who reads anything in these days, that Slavery shall be forever prohibited—not for a limited period, not merely till the territory and the people to whom it applies shall have outgrown their territorial being, and come up to the stature and magnitude of a State—but forever. We ask again, when—on what "very day"—was this prohibition withdrawn? And we answer, defying all contradiction, that it has never been withdrawn at all. The ordinance of '87 still stands, thanks be to God! And may it stand forever, as its author and supporters intended and expressed. Yes; it still stands. Never have unholy hands for repeal been laid upon its sacred provisions. It was reserved for the year 1854 to attempt anything similar to it. To the year 1854, and to S. A. Douglas and his associates on the Territorial Committee, belong the infamy of an attempt to overthrow a compact universally regarded at the time of its passage as second in sacredness only to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Douglas in substance says in this passage of his speech, that the early settlers of the Territory of Illinois carried slavery into it, because of the existence of that prohibitory ordinance, and that if such ordinance had not existed, they would not have carried it there! Who does not know the utter falsity of this position? The Ordinance kept out many, but not all slaves and slaveholders. Some slaveholders with their human property went there, to be sure, but they went there in spite of, and not because of, the Ordinance. Admitting for a moment that the people, as Judge Douglas says, refused to exclude Slavery just because an extraneous power required it of them,—we ask, if they would refuse to have freedom because the ordinance forced it upon them, why would they not (and why do not all States) refuse to have a republican form of government because the Constitution forces it upon them? One conflicts with *self-government* just as much as the other.

If the people of Illinois would abandon or reject freedom because an outward power prescribed it, why would they not for precisely the same reason, reject, abandon, refuse to have a republican form of government? The argument proves too much, and therefore proves nothing. It is a fallacy, hollow and unsound as the heart of him who with professions of democracy on his lips, aims to set aside provisions for liberty sacred next to the Constitution itself—And when a man of such distinguished ability resorts to such arguments, he betrays the rottenness of his cause too plainly to need further exposure.

A NEW DISEASE.

TOOK SERIOUS.—We are very sorry to receive a note last evening from S. S. Hayes, Esq. stating that owing to feeble health he had been unable to write out his remarks for this morning's paper. He hopes to be able to do so in a day or two.—*Press of Saturday.*

APOLOGETIC.—Owing to the illness of Hon. Andrew Harvie, we are unable to present this morning his speech at the Nebraska meeting Saturday evening. It will probably appear in our next edition.—*Press of Tuesday.*

Is not this rather alarming? Is there an epidemic raging in the city, superinduced by the agitation inseparable upon making a speech on the Nebraska question? But why should it attack these gentlemen *after* the Tribune had reported their speeches, on the morning after their delivery, in the very words in which they fell from the speaker's lips? The illness of neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Harvie prevented the Tribune from having *correct* reports of their speeches. When the effort of the latter gentleman does appear in print, we presume it will bear the same relation to the speech really delivered on Saturday night, as the report of Postmaster Cook's oration in yesterday's *Press* does to its original.

"How hard soe'er it be to bridle wit,
Yet memory oft no less requires the bit.
How many by their vanity deceived,
The doubtful tales of foolish friends receive!
Usurp the province of the person to tell,
Without, like her, the right of being dull!
[illegible]
Without regard to truth of speeches."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By late arrivals from New York, we have some very interesting intelligence from South and Central America. By a letter written by Mr. Nelson, of the exploring expedition of the British ship Virago, it appears that the party have discovered the existence of an extensive plain hitherto unknown, and watered by large rivers not set down on any map. The company crossed the Isthmus of Darien in eighteen hours, and from the tenor of their report there appears little doubt of the feasibility of constructing the proposed canal, although such an undertaking will meet with many obstacles, both from the broken nature of the country and the hostility of the Indians, particularly on the Atlantic side, where they are reported to be arming with the intention of making a desperate resistance to the encroachments of the whites. New discoveries have been made of extensive beds of precious metals, and of quarries of fine marble, in Chili. So far as appearances are concerned the miners of that country are in a most flourishing condition; but the generality of the people there, as in nearly every other part of South America, are kept in a perpetual state of excitement by political and religious feuds, in consequence of which a majority of them are likely to remain poor and miserable until they are enlightened by the Americans and Englishmen who are fast taking up their abode among them. The inhabitants of Valparaiso have been much pleased with the announcement that they are hereafter to be supplied with North American ice at the rate of four cents per pound, which is cheaper than they can procure frozen snow from the Cordilleras.

INDIANA.—A Democratic State convention will be held in Indianapolis on the 24th of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Superintendent of Public Instructions and Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE AND THE KEYSTONE STATE.

We presume that it is well known to our readers that a recent change in the Municipal government of the city of Philadelphia has taken place, which promises to open a new era of prosperity for her, and which has excited the warmest hopes of her citizens for her future career. Philadelphia has hitherto been divided into numerous petty communities, each having a council and government of its own, and each, as a matter almost of necessity, with conflicting views and interests. These are now, by a recent act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, now in session, consolidated into one government, with one Mayor, and in Union they reasonably hope to find that strength which is usually conceded to be its consequence.

The population of Philadelphia is at present about 500,000. The resources of the State to which she is the great commercial emporium are simply incalculable. She certainly possesses more natural advantages of sufficient capacity to build up and sustain, in fifty years from this time, a city as large as London, containing 2,000,000 souls. The assertion may seem incredible and wild, but an investigation of the facts upon which it is based, had we time to go into them, would bear it out. We cannot estimate the amount of the mineral and agricultural resources of Pennsylvania, for every year adds fresh developments of her capabilities. She has hundreds of miles of mountains whose bowels contain coal and iron lying in loving proximity, and in boundless extent. Her valleys, and her mountain sides produce wheat which is the envy of the Genesee farmers, and on her rocky ridges grow forests of Pine and Hemlock, enough to fill the ocean with a navy which could conquer the world.

Philadelphia, under the renewed hopes of which we have spoken, is making active efforts to place herself on the most advantageous footing possible, and many fortunate circumstances occurring about this time, seem to mark it as an epoch of unusual promise. The *through* trains to Pittsburg have passed for the first time, last week, over the whole railroad, avoiding the planes of the Alleghanies, by means of the Tunnel just completed. The railroads now in progress from Philadelphia will give her the shortest routes to the Ohio and the Lakes, so that by them it will be shorter to pass from our own city, Cleveland, and so forth, to New York, than by any other route. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg has thus far cost sixteen millions. It has paid unfinished, from the start, six per cent. Its income this year will be at least four millions. The other roads are also profitable. The anthracite trade last year was five million tons. Philadelphia is the largest miscellaneous manufacturing city in the world. Its lamp and chandelier, wall-paper, leather, locomotive engine, and certain other manufactories are by far the greatest in America. The exports are everywhere to all parts of America, the South included, as also to the East Indies and China. Her scientific foundations have largely to do with her prosperity, and under this head may be mentioned as a sample, the presence of 1,400 medical students from all parts of the Union.

The entire history of Philadelphia is curious. At one time she was the great City of the Union, and the acumen of her black letter lawyers gave rise to a proverb which found currency in England. The first Continental Congress out of which grew the thunders of the Revolution, assembled in Carpenter's Hall, yet standing on Chestnut st. The genius Franklin, best known in Europe, founded and finished his public and private career in Philadelphia, where he established the American Philosophical Society, whose coterie talk was that of the French Encyclopedists. When the American army were in desperate straits, the Philadelphia merchants stepped forward and contributed fourteen thousand pounds, a great sum in those days, which enabled Washington to keep his troops together. Her original growth was so great that it distanced all the older cities of the country. After the war she had the immense advantage of being the seat of Government, and might have remained so if the State Government had had common sense. In 1790 her exports were less than eight millions. By means of Philadelphia capital, the first turnpike road, the first canal, and the first railway of any importance in the United States were constructed. In her water-works drainage, and sanitary law, she was in advance of the other States. The stolidity of the interior country kept back the institution of a Common School System until 1835.

The shipping and wharfage accommodations of Philadelphia are more than equal to the present requisitions of the port of New York. The Delaware River is more than a mile wide from the Pennsylvania to the Jersey shore, and a line of wharves of above three miles is on the river. This chain may be indefinitely increased. The largest naval vessels may here ride in safety. According to the Coast Survey, the channel is seldom less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and at the lowest water is nine and a half fathoms.

Pennsylvania now holds a prominent place among the manufacturing States of the Union. Her cotton and woolen manufactories, according to the census of 1850, amount to 188. The chief seat of these is in the City of Philadelphia as now defined. *The value of real estate in Pennsylvania is greater than that of any other State in the Union.* In 1840 it was estimated to be $1,400,000,000, and the personal property to be $700,000,000; of course this sum is now vastly greater.

The railways in Pennsylvania officially recorded are *forty-two* in number, and in extent, 1,132 miles. They cost, $48,256,461. Those not officially determined are estimated at some $12,000,000 more. The canals in Pennsylvania exceed 1,000 miles, and cost some thirty millions. The locks of the Lehigh are the deepest and finest in the world. These State improvements, mainly constructed by Philadelphia capital, are the great cause of her prosperity, and have enabled her to increase her population from 258,037 in 1840 to 409,045 in 1850. The wheat product of Pennsylvania, is the largest in the Union, amounting to fifteen and a half million bushels; hence the flour trade of Philadelphia, is an important item. Of the 178,000,000 of our foreign imports, 111,000,000 come through New York, and 12,000,000 through Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARIAN ALROY. A Romance of the Twelfth Century. By B. D'Israeli, M. P., M. G., author of "Vivian Grey," &c. &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Chicago, W. W. Danenhower, 123 Lake street.

THE YOUNG DUKE; Or, the Younger Days of George The Fourth. By the same author. Same publisher and seller. Price 37 cents.

CONTARINI FLEMING, an autobiography. By the same, with "beautiful portrait of the author." Same publishers and sellers as above. Price 37 cents.

We spoke only a few days since of the very high estimation in which we hold all the writings of D'Israeli, the talented and celebrated author of the books now before us. His novels possess a peculiar charm from the remarkable brilliancy and humor of the conversational portions of them. His characters do not talk nonsense—their speech is always elegant, beautiful and extremely witty, in the highest sense of the term. There are many pages in the *Young Duke*, and in the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," which are an uninterrupted succession of "gems of the first water." In "Contarini Fleming," which is perhaps the most philosophical and earnest work of the author, there are lessons of statesmanship and diplomacy that would do honor to Talleyrand. W. W. Danenhower, 123 Lake street, has a very excellent edition of all of D'Israeli's works, which would be an ornament to any library.

MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS OPEN.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday inform us that the ice, which has gorged up the Mississippi river at or near that city, has broken up, and that the river is now open to Cairo. Boats were up to start for New Orleans on Sunday.—Passengers from Alton report that the gorge on the Missouri above that place had given way, and that the river would soon be free of ice. No material damage was done to the boats at St. Louis by the long expected and much dreaded "break up."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Free Democratic State Convention will be held in Pittsburgh June 7.

SPEECH OF E. C. LARNED, ESQ. AT THE NEBRASKA MEETING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Below we publish the speech of E. C. Larned, Esq., at the Nebraska meeting on Saturday evening last, as written out by himself. We publish it with pleasure, as it affords an excellent testimonial of the correctness of our own report, taken on the spot, the only difference being that the present copy contains the amplification of some points which our space obliged us to curtail.

E. C. Larned being called for, came forward, and on taking the stand, said: Before I proceed to address this meeting, I desire to know whether my doing so will be regarded as an interruption. I do not recognize any right in any man to interfere in any meeting which is called for a specific object, by the friends of that object. Mr. Cook, the conductor of this meeting, was called upon at the meeting the other evening, by the opponents of the bill, and before he took off his coat to make a speech, he desired to know whether it was a free fight or not. Now, before I take off my coat for a speech to-night, I wish to ask Mr. Cook, and those who represent this meeting, if this is a "free fight," if this meeting is open to a free discussion of the questions in issue, for if not I will stop here, but if it is, then I should be glad to take a part in the discussion.

Mr. Cook replied, that it was a free discussion and desired Mr. Larned to go on.

Mr. Larned then proceeded as follows:

Fellow Citizens: My head is not a little confused to-night in listening to the remarks of the different speakers who have addressed you in favor of this Nebraska bill—there is such an extraordinary disagreement and contradiction among them. They are so entirely at variance with each other, that I am at a loss which one of them is intended to be relied upon, or to which one to address my reply. One gentleman says, the Missouri Compromise *has been* repealed; another, that it *ought to be* repealed; another, that to pass these bills without the repealing clause would be to *reintroduce* the Missouri Compromise; another tells you that the Missouri Compromise is inconsistent with the Compromise of 1850; and another, that there wasn't any Compromise at all in 1850; and you have all been greatly deceived in supposing that any Compromise measures were passed; and, finally, and most astounding of all, one gentleman puts forth the argument that the object of this clause in the Nebraska Bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, is to *prevent Slavery from going into that Territory*. The sagacity and ingenuity of this last discovery is only excelled by the discovery made by the distinguished Senator from this State soon after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. You will remember that immediately after the passage of that bill, at a time when the darkies were all putting for Canada with a perfect rush, crossing the country in swarms and making tracks for the "land beyond Jordan" with a speed which knew no pause, that it was gravely announced in this hall, by that distinguished Statesman, that one object of the Fugitive Slave Law was the more effectual protection of the rights of the fugitives and to secure their being treated in a more humane and agreeable manner; and, yet, all this while, the poor deluded individuals were so blind as not to understand all the kindness and humane consideration which had thus been affectionately prepared for them in the Fugitive Slave Law.

And now it seems the South desire to keep Slavery out of Nebraska. The institution is a bad one—in the language of the resolutions reported by the committee of this evening, it is a blighting curse, and so for the purpose of excluding it, we are asked to repeal the prohibition forbidding it. This is certainly most excellent logic. Now it is a little remarkable, this interest which our Southern brethren take in helping us to keep out Slavery. We are very well satisfied with things as they are. We feel pretty safe and secure with the Missouri Compromise prohibition in full force, but they can't think of letting us have so feeble a defence against Slavery as this. This is nothing at all. The great Democratic doctrine of self government, this is our true security—this the only sure and reliable one. We must have this, and all will be well. Trust it to the people, and Slavery never will go there. Let the people decide, and you will never have another foot of slave territory. Well; the people of Missouri and of Arkansas decided to have Slavery there, and so will the people of Nebraska, if you will only open the doors of that free territory to the entrance of the slaveholder, and thereby close them against the emigration of free labor.

But let us look a little further at this pretence as to the right of self-government, and this leaving it to the people to decide what institutions they will have, which these gentlemen have been talking about so loudly, and which forms the main theme of their oratory.

Let us see how much reality and how much truth there is in this great respect for the rights of the people which seems to have taken such violent possession of these gentlemen. I will demonstrate to you that they do not mean what they say, when they tell you that they want the people to decide. I will prove to you the utter inconsistency of the facts with any such idea. When Senator Douglas first introduced the Nebraska Bill into the Senate of the United States, it contained a clause leaving it to the people of that territory to decide, at the time of their application for admission into the Union, whether they would have slavery or not. Was not this leaving it to the people? Was not this sustaining the sacred principle of self government about which these pretended friends of the people are making so much clamor? Why was not the bill suffered to remain as it was first reported? Here was the principle of giving the people the right to decide all, carried out. The reason was this—because by leaving the bill in that shape, it was supposed to leave the prohibition against slavery enacted by the Missouri Compromise act of 1820 in full force, and therefore slavery could not get there—slaveholders could not carry their slaves there and vote upon the question. Mr. Dixon of Kentucky, a Senator from a slave state, objected to the bill as first reported, for that so long as the Missouri Compromise remained in force it would prevent slaveholders from taking their slaves into the territory, and proposed an amendment, repealing the Missouri Compromise, for the express purpose, fully and unequivocally declared and avowed, of enabling the south to carry slavery into this territory. And it was after that speech—and with that express statement of the object of the move before them, that Mr. Douglas, a Senator from the State of Illinois, a representative of Northern freemen, adopted that amendment into his bill, and reported a few days subsequently the bill as it now stands, repealing the Missouri Compromise. For what possible purpose or object was the amendment adopted? Was it to carry out the great principle of self-government? of the right of the people of the Territories to choose for themselves? Was not that principle fully embodied in the first bill?—To what purpose then I ask, except to open this vast and beautiful country which had for more than thirty years been solemnly dedicated to freedom, to be visited and desolated by this blighting curse of slavery? Was not such the declared object of the mover of the amendment? and what other possible object can be suggested? I ask then in the name of that Liberty which is so dear to us all,—in the name and in the presence of Northern men, I ask whether the Senator from Illinois, in thus lending himself to the furtherance of this foul outrage upon the rights of the North, has not shown himself to be recreant to these great principles of freedom which are the glory of free States—recreant to the faith of solemn compacts—recreant to his duties and obligations as the representative of Northern freemen.

These are the facts; they cannot be gainsaid; they cannot be winked out of sight, or denied, or modified. If I misstate them I ask to be corrected. If I do not, the Senator from Illinois, stands convicted of treason to the North. There is no excuse, no justification, no defence, can be set up. The pretence of leaving it to the people, can no longer avail, for all this was expressly included in the first bill. No! Fellow Citizens, the express design, and object of the measure was to enable slavery to be introduced into this territory. Now I ask you of the North, freemen, lovers of liberty, believers in free labor, men of warm hearts and clear heads, men of truth and honor, whether a Senator from a free State who thus betrays the highest and most sacred rights and dearest interests of his constituents, aye, and of liberty itself is not deserving of indignant rebuke and reprobation.

But what is this Missouri Compromise of which we are speaking. One of their speakers has called it "a humbug," another calls it a "mere chalk line." It may be a humbug, it may be a chalk line, if it can be erased by a fraud, if it can be obliterated by an implication upon an implication. But it was not deemed a mere chalk line when it was drawn; a trivial matter then; it was one of the most solemn acts of legislation which was ever entered upon the Statute Book. It was enacted under such circumstances of intense feeling, and was the final result of so tremendous a contest, that it has been regarded by the highest authority as second only in its binding force to the Constitution itself. It was the final consummation of a conflict which threatened the very existence of the country.—The whole North was on fire with devotion to the cause of free institutions. The voice of liberty rang with clarion peal throughout the free States. At the largest meeting ever held in the city of New York in those days, it was unanimously resolved that slavery should not be extended into any of the territories of the United States and that no more slave States shall be admitted.

Mr. Mercer of Virginia declared in the House of Representatives, that he would [illegible] that the dark cloud of slavery should be suffered further to spread over American soil. The excitement was intense. That of 1850 which resulted in the compromise measures of that year was as nothing to it. It lasted nearly two years. It was the great and absorbing topic which filled the minds and hearts of the people. The State of Missouri was once refused admission without the Prohibition of Slavery in the House by a decided majority—it came up again the next year. Missouri was all in a blaze of angry passion. She threatened to establish an independent State. At length, by the influence, the eloquence and the earnest appeals of the great leaders of both the contending parties, a compromise was entered into. Henry Clay gave his great soul, and commanding eloquence to the work of pacification. But so intense was the Northern feeling in favor of freedom in those days that notwithstanding all the influence which was exerted and the greatness of the danger which was to be avoided, the bill admitting Missouri with slavery, passed the House by a majority of only three or four. As an equivalent for this concession it was agreed that north of 36° 30' of North Latitude, Slavery should be forever prohibited. This clause was adopted by the vote of a large majority, and received the support of Southern Statesmen, it was regarded and has ever since been considered as a solemn compact of the most binding and sacred character. From the day of its passage until this day no man has ever dared to assail it. It has been deemed as sacred and inviolable almost as the Constitution of the country. Has the Missouri Compromise been repealed? If so when, where, upon what occasion, who saw it done? Has a compact, made under circumstances like these, and thus regarded for more than thirty years, been repealed without our knowledge—repealed by implication. The gentleman objects to the strength of the arguments derived from the words "or otherwise" in Mr. Mason's amendment of the Texan Boundary Bill, on the ground that if it had been intended to have so important a bearing as that claimed viz: the reaffirmance of the Missouri Compromise it would have been more distinctly set forth, and yet in the same breath argues that a series of laws containing no reference whatsoever to the Missouri Compromise and not containing even an "or otherwise" or any other language having even the slightest reference to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise were intended to repeal that Compromise and were so regarded.

What were the compromise measures? They were six in number. The fugitive slave bill—a bitter pill to the free soilers, but we had to submit to it; the bill to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the bill to admit California as a free State; the bill to define the boundaries of Texas; the bill to establish Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico. These were all the passengers in that "omnibus bill." There were but six seats taken. The vehicle was supposed to contain but six. Now, when did this seventh passenger, the "repeal of the Missouri Compromise," "the devil and all," as my friend Judge Skinner has aptly called him, get a seat in this coach? and where was he stowed away that nobody ever imagined he was there until this late day? Oh! it seems he had no express place taken, but he was smuggled in under the corner of Utah's cloak, and so got a place in the conveyance by stealth and imposition. But if it has been repealed as these gentlemen so emphatically declare, what is the need of all this talk—what is the need of putting it into this bill, and convulsing the whole country with excitement, and agitation. Why not go to the courts, and stand upon their rights. Let them take their slaves there and attempt to enforce the rights of slaveholders, and take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States; and let these gentlemen appear there with the same arguments they have advanced here to-night to prove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Don't you think they would make rather a remarkable exhibition of their powers of reasoning before that tribunal? Was ever any proposition more utterly absurd, and preposterous. Was ever a more impudent nonsense attempted to be palmed off upon sensible men. Do they suppose us to be fools that we can be gulled by such shallow pretences as these. Where is there a man who has a brain elevated two degrees above that of a goose, who can be imposed upon by any such impudent assertions as these! I do not mean to be personal. I am speaking of the arguments of these gentlemen, not of themselves. Doubtless they have done the best they could for the cause. It was a bad cause, and it was not easy to find anything to say in its favor that would stand examination.

One of these speakers has quoted Thomas Jefferson to you, a great and glorious name—one of high place and distinguished honor in the history of the country. He tells you that Thomas Jefferson was a true republican—a democrat in the highest sense of the term—that Jefferson was opposed to any such restrictive policy—that he was in favor of having the people decide for themselves—that he was never in favor of prohibiting Slavery by any restrictive clause! Why is that gentleman so ignorant of the facts of American history!—so ignorant of the life and deeds of the man whom he praises so highly, as not to know that that same Thomas Jefferson was one of the committee who framed, and one of the statesmen who warmly advocated, the ordinance of 1787, under whose benign and blessed influence these great States of the North Western Territory are this day rejoicing in the prosperity and happiness of free institutions? Does he not know that that same Thomas Jefferson was a member of the Congress of the Confederation, and that he proposed in that body to attach to all the territory of the United States then owned, and which should thereafter be obtained north of 31° of N. latitude, *a proviso forever prohibiting slavery?* Such was the position of that same Thomas Jefferson upon this question, and we are well pleased therefore to know that his authority is deemed so high, and his democracy so sound, and his example so worthy of imitation, by the gentlemen who support this bill.

And the measure thus proposed by Mr. Jefferson received the vote of eight States, and required but one more to have secured its adoption. Such was the policy and the feeling of the early fathers of the Republic respecting the extension of Slavery. Mr. Douglas attempts to evade or weaken the force of this great fact in our history. He seeks to prove that they were not opposed to the extension of Slavery, but were in favor of a geographical line established with reference to climate, &c., on one side of which slavery was to be, and the other not.—But there is no truth in this position and no soundness in the arguments by which he attempts to establish it. He says that South of the Ohio they permitted slavery, and cites the States of Tennessee and Kentucky and the Mississippi Territory as proof of that policy. Now either the Senator is very ignorant, or very disingenuous in his reasoning. He is certainly very ignorant if he does not know that the title of the United States to the territory south of the Ohio, to which he refers, was obtained by grants from the States of North Carolina and Georgia, and that those States expressly made it a condition of the deed of cession that no law prohibiting slavery therein should be passed. These grants covered the territory now forming Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The State of Kentucky was formed out of the State of Virginia and with her consent. Slavery existed therefore in these States south of the Ohio, not by virtue of Congressional action—not in consequence of any policy of the fathers of the Republic in its favor—but by nature of the express conditions of the contract by which alone the United States acquired them. So that there is no soundness in the view that the statesmen of those days formed a geographical division of the country into slave holding and non-slaveholding States; but it is literally and exactly true that at the time of the passage of the glorious Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-western Territory; that in every foot of territory owned by the United States and over which the power to prohibit slavery existed, it had been prohibited by positive enactment. And yet Mr. Douglas would seek to convey the idea that the early policy of the country was not adverse to slavery.

Prohibition direct and explicit has then been the policy and the action of the country, conceded in by North and South, from the old Congress of the Confederation down. In 1820, after the angry conflict to which I have alluded, a compromise was made, and the prohibition restricted in its operation to territory north of 36° 30.

And from that day to the present, that line known as the Missouri Compromise line, has stood unchanged, and to the present time no man has dared to seek to change or efface it.

It is now proclaimed by the Senator from Illinois, that it has been repealed by the Compromise measures of 1850.

Three years ago that Senator stood in this hall where I am now standing, and addressed a crowded audience of his fellow citizens upon the Compromise Measures of 1850. In that speech, he made use of these words: "*By the Compromise Measures of 1850, the North had abated not one jot of its integrity, right, or privilege.*" Did he tell you at that time that the Missouri Compromise had been repealed? Not such a thing even hinted—not a word, not a lisp of any thing of the kind. If he had, don't you think it would have aroused some little attention? Did he mean what he said in those words I have just quoted? If the North had abated not one jot of its right or privilege, how could the Missouri Compromise be repealed? How could he make such a declaration, with the knowledge of such repeal in his mind? If he knew it, why did he not make it known to others? Was it needful to wait three years before he could trust his constituents with information so important? If he did not know it, then with what sort of a face does he come before the country, claiming that a great measure of over thirty years standing has been repealed without his knowledge? He told us it was not repealed, for he told us we had not abated one jot of our rights or privilege.—Was not then the Missouri Compromise prohibition of Slavery north of 36½° a right of the North? Was it not a most precious and sacred and dearly cherished right? Did he suppose the freemen of the North had ceased to care for it? did he suppose the heart of the North palsied to the love of liberty, careless of this great safeguard of Freedom? Did he suppose that we could tamely sit by and see this magnificent country, with all its fertile valleys and noble rivers and towering hills and mighty forests, the grand material for free states, given up to the blighting curse of slavery?

One word more as to the compromise measures of 1850. It is claimed that the principles of those measures were the abandonment of all prohibitory enactments against slavery in the territories. I deny that any such principle was established by these measures. By whose support was the conservative sentiment of the North rallied, and led on to the passage of those measures? Was it not by a great and towering intellect—the greatest the world has ever seen? Was it not a statesman whose fame was as wide as the world—one whose splendid mind has ceased to live among us? Was it not Daniel Webster, by whose influence these measures were passed? Did he ever advocate the doctrine of non-prohibition of slavery?—not at all. He had repeatedly expressed his sense of the importance of such restrictions, and he based his assent to their omission in the Utah and New Mexico bills as the express ground that in these territories God and nature had already established a prohibition of slavery, more effectual than any of man's enactments, and therefore the prohibition clause as to these territories was needless, and inasmuch as it was viewed as an insult by the South, and was not requisite to secure the right of the North, it was better for the sake of peace to grasp the substance and let the shadow go, and therefore as to these territories he would yield his desire to attach the clause of prohibition and leave it for the people of these territories to decide.

Now here is precisely a parallel case. Here are territories which by a solemn covenant and compact of over thirty years standing have been devoted to freedom. If slavery could not go there, would not go there in any event,—the South then can gain nothing by the repeal; and why insult the North by attempting to repeal this proviso? why kindle this blaze of excitement? why fill the country with agitation, for no purpose and to no good?

And if slavery is to go there, then I ask if the introduction of slavery into the above territory would not be a most gross and shameless outrage upon the rights of the North? The South have had all their part of the bargain—Missouri which without this compact could never have been admitted, is in the Union. Arkansas and Louisiana are in—She has had three slave states from the Louisiana purchase. It is too much now that we should ask to have our part of the bargain.

I say then that this Missouri Compromise neither has been or can be repealed without the most wanton breach of faith, without a disregard of all honor, and all justice, and all right, and whatever the fate of this bill may be, and whatever temporary advantage may reward the Northern Traitors who support it, the day of retribution will surely come and the Senator who introduced it is doomed to a political death from which there is no resurrection just as surely as that the sun of Freedom never sets.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty was sent to the Senate on the 10th, but no action has yet been taken upon it.

A number of private bills were disposed of in the Senate on that day, after which the consideration of the Nebraska question was resumed, and Mr. Truman Smith finished the speech which he commenced on the day previous. In the course of his remarks he declared, notwithstanding his opposition to the proposed repeal of the Missouri compromise, that he had no sympathy whatever with the anti-slavery agitators, and had a fling at the President for having taken John Van Buren and his free soil allies to his bosom. Mr. Weller having secured the floor, the body adjourned till Monday.

FURTHER FROM RUSSIA.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 11th, one day after the receipt of the Pacific's news, says:

We learn that private advices are in town, brought by the Pacific, of more favorable news for peace from Russia. It is conjectured from the latest despatches from Vienna and St. Petersburgh, that the Czar is disposed to renew negotiations in some form, and it was supposed that something tangible would result from the modified tone of the Czar. Strong efforts have of course been made to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, and, in the hopes of the friends of peace, these despatches may have been written. But as they come from good authority, we deem it our duty to state that such advices have been received.

As the steamer Africa which arrived on yesterday, (Tuesday) does not bring the answer of the Czar, we are of course unable to decide upon the correctness of these reports.

The resolutions, remonstrating against the adoption of Judge Douglas's Nebraska bill, passed the Senate of New York, on the 9th, in the shape they were originally presented by the free soil whigs, after a very exciting controversy between their advocates and the silver grays. The question was taken separately on each resolution, and the one requesting their Congressmen to vote against the measure was only opposed by six of the seven national democrats in the body. The assembly refused to receive a protest from Mr. Clinton, (national democrat,) relative to the action of the House on the Nebraska question the day before.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

In addition to the California news by this Steamer, already published, we give to day the following interesting particulars:

The Auburn Herald learns that a land slide occurred in El Dorado Canon, near the flats, which covered a cabin, in which four miners were sleeping at the time, to the depth of six feet.—Two of the deceased were named Smith; the third, Mitchell. The [illegible] man is named Jenkins.

One hundred and fifty Chinamen were arrested in San Francisco on the 3d of January, by the City Marshal and police force. An affidavit had been made in the afternoon at the police office, to the effect that there was to be a meeting of a secret society, whose object was the extortion of money from their long tailed brethren. There had been frequent complaints at the police office from the keepers of Chinese gaming houses and houses of prostitution, that taxes had been levied upon them by a combined body of Chinese, and it was supposed that the meeting was to be a meeting of that society. The Marshal and police broke in upon them while they were in the act of initiating a member. The room was fantastically adorned with flags, and about 50 of the inmates were armed with huge swords. They were driven to the police office, tied half a dozen of them together, to keep them from escaping. On examination the next morning, it was found that the organization was a branch of the "Triad" society, a celebrated political association in China, the chief object of which is the destruction of the Tartar dynasty. The parties were all discharged.

There are now within the limits of the city of San Francisco, 626 brick houses. Of these, 350 are two story houses, 184 three story, 83 one story, 34 four story, 1 six story, and 2 five story houses. These brick buildings are very solidly built, and are nearly all fire-proof. Three years ago there were not more than three brick buildings in San Francisco.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, about three o'clock on the morning of the 9th ult. No damage was done, excepting waking up and frightening a few people.

A right smart shake of an earthquake was felt in Mariposa on the 2d ult.

The following were the marriages and deaths among emigrants from Illinois.

MARRIED.

On Christmas day, Mr. George L. Gould, late of New York, to Miss Harriet Maria Rucker, late of Nauvoo, Illinois.

At the Five Mile House, Brighton, near Sacramento, on the 3d January, by J. S. Berry, Mr. Thomas Perkins, of Shasta, to Miss Rebecca Young, of Brighton, both formerly of Illinois.

DIED.

At Kentucky Flat, Placer county, Dec. 22, Mr. John W. Merry, formerly of Quincy, Illinois, aged 26 years.

A GREAT FIGHT IN TEXAS.—A private letter from San Patricio, Texas, to a gentleman of New Orleans, states that a great fight took place at the Round Lake near the town of San Patricio, on the 20th of last month. It seems that Patrick Hart had killed Henderson Miller in a fight in the month of September last, and a writ was issued for him. He at first evaded the civil authorities, but at length resisted them. The sheriff, hearing that Hart was at McFall's, a brother-in-law, where he was fortified, summoned fifteen men to go and take him; but when they arrived at the house of McFall and ordered Hart to surrender he replied "Come and take me;" and then he and his friends fired their guns upon the sheriff's party, who retreated to a corral or pen, took a position there, and then sent to town for supplies for a regular seige. Hart and his party fired on the sheriff's party all day, but without effect, and after dark the House of McFall took fire, and the sheriff's party charged upon it, when Hart and his friends fled, firing their guns upon the sheriff's party, who returned the fire, which killed McFall, severely wounded Buchanan, and slightly wounded Hart in the head, who made his escape. Antonio Sanchez, one of the sheriff's party, was killed, and Samuel Miller was slightly wounded. Miller and Hart are brothers-in-law.

The London papers state that Miss Charlotte Cushman has returned to the stage. She appeared as Bianca, in "Fazio," at the Haymarket theatre, on the 23d Jan. The *Times* speaks highly of her performance.

AN ANTIQUITY.—Last evening we received the "State of Maine" newspaper, published in Portland, of Dec. 3d, 1853! It has a decidedly antiquarian look. What line was it sent by?

INTERESTING TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HEAD ACHE. A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens.

New York, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache, sometimes the pain would be so severe that I could not rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two Pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis st.

P.S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—All others, in comparison, are worthless. fe14

FROM THE DRUGGISTS OF ST. LOUIS. 24,000 PACKAGES SOLD IN ONE YEAR!!

We, the undersigned, Druggists of St. Louis, Mo., certify that the following is a statement of our sales of Dr. Storm's celebrated Scotch Cough Candy, prepared from the original recipe by Hamilton Wade, a Chemist of this city, and that the medicine has given general satisfaction, we cheerfully unite with the Medical gentlemen of Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities, where it has been introduced, in recommending it as a safe agreeable compound for diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Charles & Blow, 13,335 Pk's	Bacon, Hyde & Co., 8,580 Pk's
Francis Walton & Co., 3,700 "	Snow & Stoutt, 2,380 "
Dupuy & Morton, 1,460 "	A. G. Bragg & Co., 6,871 "
Wetsell & Co., 720 "	Schmitz & Eggers, 720 "
Bundling & Voight, 316 "	Barnard, Bro. & Co., 144,000 "

And 20,000 packages sold by the Retail Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Chicago, and at every town in America.

Grand Depot 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Retail price 10 cents per roll; three rolls for 25 cents, or $1 per doz.

Banking and Exchange Office —of— F. GRANGER ADAMS, 44 CLARK STREET. 44.

Sight Exchange on New York, in sums to suit purchasers. Interest allowed on Current Deposits. Premium paid for Gold; also, for Chicago, Macomb Co., and Eastern Bank Notes. Highest price paid for Foreign Coin. Land Warrants for sale at a small advance on New York rates. Gold and Silver for sale. Illegal Currency taken for collection. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. fe12-tf

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN. The subscribers wish to contract for two to four million feet of Pine Lumber, (mill run,) to be delivered in Chicago, or at some convenient shipping point on the Lakes, during the season of 1854, on which liberal cash advances will be made, if good security is given. Address Box 367 P.O., or inquire at the Lumber Office of T. Newell & Co., South Well st., Chicago. W. L. & Co.

PROPOSALS SOLICITED From owners of Real Estate, for a desirable Lot for the erection of a Building for a Young Ladies' Seminary, in the South Division of the city—the same to be between Clark street and Michigan Avenue. One north of Harrison street would be preferred. Owners will please state price, terms and size of Lots.—Proposals will be received until the 25th inst., by the Chairman or either of the Committee. J. H. DUNHAM, Chairman. Charles Cleaver, John High, Jr., N. P. Wilder, L. G. Hall. Committee of Location of Illinois Institute. fe15-tf

FOR INSURANCE In Responsible Eastern Companies, Call on KING & SMITH, 55 CLARK STREET 55. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

For New Books, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT Danenhower's, NO. 123, LAKE STREET.

FOR SALE TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES, AT A BARGAIN. They can be seen by applying at H. BUTLER, [illegible] or at the Billiard Saloon of McKINLAY & [illegible], No. 121 Randolph st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. On the 13th inst., a large Brindle Cow, with a stripe around her neck; back teat on the left side is double; she is about seven years old. Any one knowing of her whereabouts, or giving information where she may be found at the Union Car Works, will be liberally rewarded by L. L. ATWOOD. City papers please copy. fe15-1t

WANTED. FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—a good copy of the Iconographic Encyclopedia; 6 vols. Apply to W. B. COOKE & CO., 123 Lake st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust, to me executed and delivered by Joseph E. Southworth, dated the first day of October, A. D. 1853, and recorded in the Recorder's Office in DeKalb County, in the State of Illinois, in Book D of Mortgages, on pages 101 and 102, said Deed of Trust being given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed of trust, and executed by the said Joseph E. Southworth and A. W. Carpenter, for the sum of Five Hundred and Two 44-100 Dollars, and default having been made in the payment of the said promissory note, and on the application of the holder thereof, I shall, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the said Deed of Trust, on Saturday, the twenty fifth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described tract or piece of land, viz: The South half of the South east quarter of Section No. four (4) in Township No. Forty one (41) of Range No. Four (4) East of the third principal meridian, in the County of DeKalb, and State of Illinois, in the district of lands subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois. E. PECK, Trustee. HOLMES & WAUGH, Att'ys for cestue que trust. Dated February 14th, 1854.

EDWARD ELY, Draper and Tailor, And Dealer in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS 32 DEARBORN STREET 32 (Opposite Tremont House.) Paris Fashions received Monthly. fe15

32 DEARBORN STREET 32 AT ELY'S, CAN always be found a good and well selected stock of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, which will be made up on a short notice and in the most fashionable manner. Furnishing Goods of all descriptions. Paris Fashions received monthly. EDWARD ELY, 32 Dearborn st. Opposite Tremont House.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A GOOD DISTILLERY, at Racine, Wisconsin, with three acres of Land, for sale or to rent. Inquire of RICHMOND & CO., 31 Dearborn st. fe15-1m

A DECIDED BARGAIN. FOR SALE CHEAP, for one week, a splendid Farm, five miles west of the city limits, and within half a mile of a Rail road depot. AYRES & HAMILTON, 57 Randolph st.

RECEIVED THIS DAY FROM NEW York by Express— 2 cases Martin Koszta Hats, 3 cases Naval Hats, Also, 5 cases of the celebrated Hippodrome Hats. For sale by J. A. SMITH & CO. 140 Lake st.

Chicago Post Office. ON and after this date will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at 9 P. M. No. 49 and 51 Clark st., next door to MELLEN & CO'S. Who beg leave to inform those unfortunate individuals who are unlucky enough to call before or after office hours, that their NEWS ROOMS are constantly open to visitors [illegible] Don't believe flying reports, but call and examine for yourselves, at 51 Clark st. MELLEN & CO.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. NEILL & SMITH'S COMPEND. Kirk & Paget's Physiology. Macdonald's Vade Mecum. Dunglison's Medical Dictionary. Wilson's Human Anatomy. U. S. Dispensatory. Together with all other Standard Medical Books, closing out at a small advance from Eastern cost. D. B. COOKE & CO.

500 ADAMS' ARITHMETIC—Just rec'd by D. B. COOKE & CO.

300 "SHAWM"—Just rec'd by D. B. COOKE & CO.

NEW YORK JOURNAL, for February, received at 51 Clark st. MELLEN & CO.

SOLAR SALT—For sale in barrels low, in store, by J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 124 & 126 Water st.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. APPLICATIONS for the introduction of the Water in the North and West Divisions of the city will be received, and permits granted, on and after Tuesday the 14th inst. [illegible] HENRY TUCKER, Sec'y.

Mrs. Barr's LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, 58 Michigan Street, North Side 58, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THIS INSTITUTION, conducted after the model of the best European Schools, is expressly designed for the Training and Finishing of Young Ladies [illegible]

S. W. McMASTER, Commission & Forwarding Merchant, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, No. 41 MAIN STREET, Telegraph Buildings, GALENA, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

1854. SPRING STYLE. 1854. HATS. CALVERT & BARSTOW, 134 LAKE STREET 134. Have this day introduced their SPRING STYLE OF HATS. [illegible]

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS, FOR THE Spring of 1854, received by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 171 S. Water st.

L. D. OLMSTED & Co., Are now offering their SUPERIOR STOCK —of— SILK SHAWLS, MERINOS, COBURGS, Delaines, Raw Silks, Plaid Merinos, CLOAKINGS, &c., At greatly reduced prices. The stock has recently been marked down, much of it below the actual cost, presenting great inducements to purchasers of Goods at low prices. EMBROIDERIES. Just received of newest styles. REMNANTS. Of Calicoes and Delaines, cheap. fe15 142 LAKE ST.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Property Owners [illegible] TUESDAY evening, Feb. 14th, at 7 o'clock. W. B. Egan, Chas. Cleaver, S. G. Larned, [illegible] Paul Cornell. fe13

TO PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS. PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA—Complete in two volumes. [illegible] KEEN, BRO. & CO., 148 Lake st.

DICKENS' JOURNAL. AMERICAN EDITION. HOUSEHOLD WORDS—A Monthly Journal, conducted by the great Boz [illegible] MELLEN & CO'S, 51 Clark street.

50 BBLS. PRIME GREEN APPLES—FOR sale by H. HAYES, 54 & 56 State st.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT. THE JANUARY NUMBER of this valuable Medical Journal for sale by KEEN, BRO. & CO., 148 Lake st.

PUBLIC AUCTION, OF OAK LUMBER. THE subscriber has in his Yard a variety of Plank [illegible] will sell at public auction, on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. to clear his yard. [illegible] the new Mill near the Mich. Southern Freight Depot.

DEPOT FOR Johnson, Field & Co's BALTIMORE PLANTED OYSTERS. At Wholesale and Retail; COR. MADISON & MARKET STS. PETER CASEY.

57 ACRES OF LAND [illegible] FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL, 157 Lake st.

HATHAWAY'S Mathematical and Classical High School, FOR MALES AND FEMALES, No. 56 LAKE STREET No. 56 (CHICAGO, ILL., OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.) WILL be open for the reception of Pupils on Monday December 5th. [illegible] W. G. HATHAWAY, A. M., Principal.

WINTER ROUTE. TO WHEELING, HALF DAY, LIBERTYVILLE, WAUKEGAN, KENOSHA, RACINE, AND MILWAUKEE. ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. In Connection with FRINK & CO'S DAILY (Sundays Excepted) LINE OF STAGES. ON and after Friday, Feb. 10th, 1854, passengers leave [illegible] Station, corner Water and Kinzie Streets, on North Branch of Chicago River, at 8,30 A. M. [illegible]

Train Leaving Chicago at 8,30 A. M.
Arrives at Deer Grove at 10,30 A. M.
[illegible] 1,00 P. M.
Arrives at Chicago at 3,35 P. M.

Purchase your Tickets of the Conductor. E. F. JOHNSON, Supt.

The Glorious 22d Day of February, 1854, Will be the ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON. BUT that hallowed event—nor the great lore himself never would have happened, had not his father, Mr. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, chosen a Valentine on the 14th of February—St. Valentine's Day. [illegible] *Free, Independent and Happy!* through the choice of a SINGLE VALENTINE. [illegible] Seek and you will find. Of every kind, the very one designed. AUSTEN & BROTHERS, 146 Lake st.

TWO TONS BOX BOARD—Now in store and for sale in parcels, by BUTLER & HUNT, 40 State st.

NEW PRUNES—In cases, just rec'd and for sale by H. HAYES, 54 & 56 State st.

GILT MOULDINGS. JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of German Gilt Mouldings, for Picture Frames. [illegible] BRAUNHOLD & SONNE, 47 Lasalle st.

FRESH FIGS. A LOT of fresh Figs, this year's crop, just rec'd by J. B. DOGGETT.

8 BBLS. APPLE BUTTER—Just rec'd by J. B. DOGGETT, Cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of Belden & Tracy is this day dissolved [illegible] JAS. M. BELDEN. E. P. TRACY. Chicago, Feb. 8, 1854.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Tracy, will continue the Grocery business at the old stand [illegible] JAS. M. BELDEN.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS, IN NORTH MARKET. D. McLANCHLAN informs the public that instead of [illegible]

Annual Report of the C. M. Ins. Co. OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MUTUAL INS. CO., Chicago, Feb 1st, 1854. The President and Directors of the Chicago Mutual Insurance Company report to the parties interested in Insurance in this Company during the season of 1853, that the premiums received for the year 1853, were as follows viz: [illegible]

GODEY for January and February '54. [illegible] MELLEN & CO.

BOARDING. A GENTLEMAN and his Lady, or two gentlemen, [illegible]

CASH DIVIDEND. A CASH DIVIDEND of 25 per cent. has been declared by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass. [illegible] C. H. HOLDEN, Ag't.

WANTED. A GOOD German Boy, about 12 or 13 years of age [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS, Lake street.

DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET—Just rec'd by FITCH & HEWES, 79 Lake st.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS—A fine assortment of Worked Collars, Sleeves, Under Handkerchiefs, Black Velvet Ribbons, &c. FITCH & HEWES, 79 Lake st.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday, February 14—7 P. M.

Owing to the storm, operations in produce were rather quiet to-day, both on the street and at the depot. The few sales we report were made before the steamer's news was generally known. The intelligence will doubtless cause the market to droop somewhat. Rates are unchanged from yesterday, and we quote as follows:

FLOUR—City Mills No 1 Ex. Sup. $7.25—No. 2 Family Flour, $6.75—No. 3 Middling Flour, [illegible] to be added to these figures for the retail rates.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales in sacks at depot at [illegible]

WHEAT—10,000 bu prime winter sold from warehouse to be delivered at Michigan Central Railroad as fast as cars can be [illegible]

CORN—4,000 bu sold to be delivered [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

POULTRY—Prairie Chickens [illegible]

(BY THE UNION LINE.)

NEW YORK MARKET—Feb. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Under the influence of the less favorable advices from Europe by the Africa, [illegible]

CALEBCOPE & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Silks and Fancy Goods! Having removed to their spacious new Granite Warehouse, No. 182 MARKET, & 18 COMMERCE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. Are now receiving and opening their Spring Importations, consisting in part of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. &c. The whole making one of the largest and most varied assortments of articles in their line, to be found in the United States. Their stock will embrace all the latest styles of goods produced, up to the sailing of each steamer, and will include many novel and confined designs in Dress Fabrics, Ribbons, &c., all of which will be disposed of on as favorable terms as can be offered by any House in the Union.

New Steam Tobacco Works. A. B. BATTIN, PRACTICAL TOBACCONIST. Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in choice Fine Cut Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF, &c. DEALERS find it greatly to their interest to keep this brand for sale. [illegible] GARDEN CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS, MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ELECTION NOTICES.

MAINE LAW CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR. Nominated by mass Convention of citizens. AMOS G. THROOP.

FOR MAYOR. We are authorized to announce Col. R. J. HAMILTON as a candidate for Mayor at the next municipal election.

FOR MAYOR. The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing municipal election. P. MAXWELL.

CITY ATTORNEY. JOHN A. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing municipal Election.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, WEST DIVISION. In compliance with the request of numerous friends, the undersigned has consented to be a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the West Division, at the April election. ANDREW AKIN.

CITY ATTORNEY. P. BALLINGALL begs leave to announce himself as a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the approaching municipal election.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for the office of City Attorney, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

CITY TREASURER. EDWARD MANIERRE respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of City Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE. Mr. Editor—Please announce E. McLEAN, Jr., as the people's candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing spring election. MANY FRIENDS.

FOR CITY MARSHAL. ALLAN PINKERTON respectfully announces himself as a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing Municipal Election, and if elected pledges himself to faithfully discharge all the duties of this important office.

FOR CITY MARSHAL. DARIUS KNIGHTS will be a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing Municipal Election, and respectfully solicits the support of his friends and fellow citizens.

FOR CITY MARSHAL. J. L. HOWE, the present City Marshal, is a candidate for re-election.

FOR CITY COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce Capt. N. A. JONES as a candidate for the office of City Collector, at the ensuing municipal election.

FOR CITY COLLECTOR. FREDERICK A. BRAGG announces himself as a candidate for the office of City Collector, at the ensuing municipal Election.

FOR ALDERMAN FIFTH WARD. We are authorized to announce J. D. WARD as a candidate for the above office at the ensuing municipal election.

FOR ALDERMAN SECOND WARD. [illegible]

FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH WARD. We are authorized to announce ARTEMAS CARTER as a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing municipal election.

ALDERMAN, 8TH WARD. SAMUEL H. KERFOOT is a candidate for the office of Alderman in the Eighth Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN, 8TH WARD. The friends of WM. H. STICKNEY are authorized to use his name for Alderman of the Eighth Ward.

ALDERMAN NINTH WARD. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM KEATING as a candidate for the above office at the ensuing municipal election.

FOR ALDERMAN—NINTH WARD. JOHN H. KINZIE will be supported by his numerous friends for Alderman for the 9th Ward.

THIRD WARD. Mr. EDITOR:—Please announce my name as a Candidate for Alderman for the Third Ward. WM. L. CHURCH.

FOR ALDERMAN, 2D WARD. D. W. SEATON announces himself as a candidate for the office of Alderman for the Second Ward, at the ensuing municipal election.

FOR ALDERMAN. MICHAEL NUGENT, at the solicitation of numerous friends, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing municipal election.

ALDERMAN SECOND WARD. The undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election. [illegible]

TOWN COLLECTOR, S. D. EDWIN CLARK respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Town Collector in the South Division, [illegible]

NOTICE. To the people of the South Division. [illegible] WATSON.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, SOUTH DIV. E. F. WATSON announces that he is a candidate for Street Commissioner for the South Division, at the next city election.

STREET COMMISSIONER. JOHN ROOT is a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the West Division, at the ensuing Municipal Election, and respectfully solicits the support of the electors.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER. MR. STEPHEN CHERRY announces his name as a candidate for Street Commissioner, for the South Division of the city, at the ensuing election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER. The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner [illegible]

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, S. D. PATRICK COFFY respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner of the South Division, at the ensuing Municipal Election, in March next.

STREET COMMISSIONER—SOUTH DIVISION. WILLIAM E. B. GRAY, (an old citizen,) announces himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner, South Division, [illegible]

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, W. D. The undersigned, at the request of a great many friends and citizens, is a candidate for re-election to the Office of Street Commissioner [illegible] JAMES O'CONNELL.

WM. McMILLAN, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY. Commercial Building, Corner of Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois. RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of his friends and the public [illegible]

HARPER. HARPER for February, much improved, just received at MELLEN & CO., 51 Clark st.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

WINCHELL IS COMING WITH HIS NEW SKETCHES [illegible] T. J. WINCHELL.

School for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters. Dancing & Waltzing. MR. FREEMAN [illegible] A. W. FREEMAN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WM. DODSWORTH, GENERAL Auction and Commission Merchant, 159 LAKE STREET 159. South-west corner of Lake and La Salle streets, [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

[illegible] AUCTION & COMMISSION, 204 Lake st., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

S. NICKERSON, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] Cash advanced on Consignments.

RANKIN & COOK, GENERAL Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET, South-West Corner of Randolph and Wells. Advances made on Consignments. [illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Salesman.

WM. H. HASKELL, AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 2 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO. Auction & Commission Merchants For the Sale of LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCKS, &c. No. 16 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO. Cash advances made on Consignments.

J. H. F. RUSSELL & CO. REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS, [illegible]

THOMAS WEBB, General Land Agent, —AND— CONTRACTOR FOR IMPROVING REAL ESTATE. OFFICE 48 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible] THOS. WEBB.

POCKET CUTLERY—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Knives, of every variety, for sale by McMillan.

PORTMONNAIES—Every variety, from common cheap to Pearl and Ivory, for sale by McMillan.

LADIES Furnished Companions, a beautiful article, just received and for sale by McMillan.

WRIGHT'S AMANDINE, for chapped hands, a fresh supply just received, and for sale by McMillan.

VEGETABLE Ivory Emeries, a variety of styles for sale by McMillan.

VIOLIN STRINGS of all sizes, just received and for sale by McMILLAN.

KNICKERBOCKER for February, just received by MELLEN & CO., 51 Clark street.

LOOKING GLASSES. REMOVED—The old established Looking Glass Warehouse of RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. Is removed from 18 Courtlandt st. to 104 CHAMBERS STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH, One Block from Broadway, New York. [illegible]

"YOUNG AMERICA." 51½ LAKE STREET. RICH WATCHES, [illegible] PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS. OUR Rich Stock of Goods, together with our recent large additions, makes our assortment the best in the State. [illegible] THOMPSON, JOHNSON & CO.

WM. MOUNTENEY, GAS ENGINEER AND APPARATUS MANUFACTURER. Is prepared to furnish Estimates, with drawings, &c., [illegible] Messrs. Morris & Tasker, Philadelphia; J. Hicks, Esq., Philadelphia; W. Kenney, Esq., do.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. G. WALBORN & CO., Manufacturers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, call the attention of Western and Southern Merchants to their Stock of Shirts, Collars, Dress Stocks, Dressing Robes, &c. ALSO, SONS OF TEMPERANCE REGALIA. Shirts, Stocks, and Dressing Robes made to order by measurement, and warranted to give satisfaction. Wm. W. Knight, E. G. Walborn. R. G. WALBORN & CO. No. 7A North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

Three Smart Ones. [illegible] DR. HOLT, Dentist.

25,000 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS! THE LARGEST SALE EVER MADE. NOW READY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th, THE TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND OF Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends. BY THE AUTHOR OF "FERN LEAVES." One elegant 16mo Volume. Price 75 cents. NOTICES OF THE PRESS. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO., Wholesale Western Ag'ts, 123 Lake st., Chicago.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order [illegible] Guardian.

VAN OSDEL & OLMSTED, Architects and Building Surveyors. OFFICE Nos. 12 & 13. [illegible]

FOR SALE. A SUPPLY OF MILL [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

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Ald. Hainer, from a special committee on the subject of petition of Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co., reported in favor of allowing said Company to enter the city any where west of the west line of Clark street, and as far north as the South line of North street; and allowing them to cross the river at any point as far north as Van Buren street, provided their bridge or tunnel does not obstruct the free navigation of the river. The Company is allowed a single or double track to North street; and also to use the street, but only with the permission of the property owners; they are allowed to run locomotives to North street; but from North to Van Buren street, they are compelled to use horse power, if they use the streets, but if they use their own ground they may use locomotives. If they desire to go further North than Van Buren street, they are compelled to purchase the right of way.

Considerable discussion was had on the various provisions of the Ordinance, in which nearly all the Aldermen present took part, but it was finally read by sections, amended and adopted.

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NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The new brick store No. 197 Lake street, recently completed by L. W. Clark, Esq., has been leased for a number of years by John West, Esq., as a Furnishing Warehouse, for the wholesale and retail trade of Carpets, Upholstery, Furniture and Bedding. Mr. West was for many years connected with the extensive house of Pim and Brothers, in Dublin, and it is his purpose to import direct from Europe all of the choicest patterns of imperial, superfine and tapestry ingrain carpeting; together with other varieties of stock which can be purchased with better advantage in the old country than in this.

The store occupied by Mr. West is one of the largest in the city, being five stories high and 165 feet deep. It is situated on Lake street, between Wells and Franklin. The first floor will be used exclusively for carpets; the second for upholstery; the third for furniture; the fourth for bedding, and the fifth for a workshop. The front windows on the lower floor are fitted up in a superb style, after the fashion of the marble palaces in Broadway. The display of rich goods is exquisitely fine, and attracts the attention of all passers by. Mr. West has yet but a portion of his large stock of goods on hand, but further supplies are being daily received, and are worthy the inspection of all who are interested in viewing such articles. He has adopted the *one price* system, and all goods as we are informed are marked in plain figures and can be viewed and understood by any customer, and no deviation will be made from them in selling. The store is under the superintendence of Mr. Matthew Gooding, a young gentleman of polite manners and pleasing address, and recently from New York.

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School for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1854.

The Daily Tribune.

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☞ Prof. Camber will give his two grand prize exhibitions, at South Market Hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening. He has prepared the most magnificent collection of specimens, both useful and ornamental ever exhibited in this country. There will be no blanks, so that every person will be sure of getting a specimen of this beautiful art. We would advise our readers to be on hand.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Five acres on Madison street, in North East ¼ of Section 13, were sold yesterday by D. C. Bloomfield and G. B. Wilcox, at $1000 per acre—one half cash, balance in one and two years. The purchaser was a gentleman from Binghampton, N. Y.

☞ The Members of the Legislature who visit the city on Friday next, will be honored with a dinner and a ball, at the Tremont House.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R. R. Company.

TO THE TEMPERANCE PUBLIC

TELEGRAPHIC!

DR. C. HERRING'S

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.

1100 Kegs Assorted NAILS at Cost.

500 DOZ. SHOVELS

100 DOZ. SPADES

200 DOZ. AXES

8,000 Lbs. Galvanized Pump Chain.

100 COFFEE MILLS

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DR. BRAINARD

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

REMOVAL.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

150 TONS FINE UPLAND HAY.

LONDON DYE HOUSE,

JAMES M. DALZELL & BRO. Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, FRONT AND PERRY STREETS, DAVENPORT.........IOWA.

Invisible Ventilating Head of Hair.



E. F. & J. M. GRAY'S infallible mode of measuring the head:

No. 1, round the head.

No. 2, from ear to ear across the head.

No. 3, from temple to temple, measuring across the crown of the head.

No. 4, from the forehead to the nape, or as low down as the hair grows.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S WIG MANUFACTORY Or, Invisible Ventilated Heads of Hair.

E. F. & J. M. GRAY, late of 400½ Broadway, New York City, have the honor to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that they have opened a Store at No. 73 Clark st., for the manufacture of Hair Work in all its various branches.

WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

VOLUME 4, containing his Speeches, delivered in the House of Representatives and in the U. S. Senate. For sale by A. H. & C. BURLEY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE. CANAL CERTIFICATES. FOR SALE. CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE. HOUSE FOR SALE. THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY, FOR MAKING 100 PER CENT. STORE ON LAKE STREET. FOR SALE. CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY. MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE. CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY. DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. FOR SALE. GROCERIES FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE. TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO. TO RENT. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

PROPELLER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. CHEAP PROPERTY. TO RENT, ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY. FOR RENT. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE CHEAP.

FOR SALE Three First Class Vessels!

FOR SALE. TO RENT.

Propellers and Vessel for Sale

FOR SALE. A GREAT BARGAIN. FOR RENT. FOR SALE. TO RENT. A BUSINESS FOR SALE.

CHEAP LOTS.

96 LOTS on BLOCK 6, CANAL TRUSTEES SUBDIVISION.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

LOOK HERE! LOTS. A RARE CHANCE. TO RENT.

DISCOVERED AT LAST. A Mystery Explained

A Revolution is Certain—Victory is Ours.

Dr. A. L. Adams'

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM, THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE.

Only Reliable Harbinger of Health

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111.........Lake Street.........111 PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Wholesale and Retail.

Ford's History of Illinois. A GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS. *IN PRESS.*

List of New Books, February 1st.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED!

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL WORK.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

THIRD THOUSAND!

THE DOOM OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY

THE HUMOROUS SPEAKER, BY OLIVER OLDHAM.

HORTICULTURIST, FOR 1854.

HARPER, FOR FEBRUARY.

Kidder's Gas Regulator.

William E. Otto, CHICAGO WHOLESALE WALL PAPER DEPOT

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

(By the Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The Africa is below with Liverpool dates of the 28th.

No answer from the Czar.

Breadstuffs, on Friday, the 27th, were in less demand, and some lots were sold at 2s 6d on Flour under Tuesday's prices. Richardson, Bro. & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 44s, ex. Warehouse, Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s 6d, ex. store 43s@44s; ex. ship western White Wheat 12s 8d, ex. ship 13s a 12s 3d a 13s 6d, ex. Warehouse Canadian 12s a 12s 9d, Common in very active demand, 1s a 2s above quotations, 51s 6d a 52s for prime White. Rye Flour had scarce sales at 56s.

A Washington despatch says that ex-President Fillmore is about to be married to a lady of large fortune, daughter of a deceased U. S. officer.

It is reported that the Steamer building at Williamsburgh on the plan of Wm Morris, of Philadelphia, intended to run to Europe in six days, has been sold to the Sultan of Turkey for $250,000.

The Africa arrived below last night, and anchored on account of the fog, and still remains there, as the fog still continues.

Since the former news received from Sandy Hook, the screw steamer from New York arrived out on the 26th inst., which has been chartered by Consul Hawthorne to convey home those rescued from the San Francisco. It was to sail from Liverpool on the 30th.

THE TURKISH WAR.

There is but little news as to the Turkish war by this arrival.

The Czar's conduct is still evasive, and he does not regard the entry of the Allied fleets into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, and is not expected to send a reply to the Vienna note until the middle of February.

He has, however, appointed Count Orloff to visit the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, to explain on what terms he really will treat.

It is thought by all his object is to gain time. There is a doubtful rumor that Count Parrien has succeeded Nesselrode as Chancellor. A quiet tone is observed in the Russian organs, but the appearances of peace are no nearer.

On the Danube, preparations were making by the Russians to attack Kalafat, although they admit, it will cost them 10,000 men.

Omar Pasha continues to march on the Russians whenever an opportunity offers, his tactics being to put it out of the Russian's power to fight. There have been several skirmishes, but no actions of importance.

In Asia, a report was prevalent that the Russians had taken the city of Kars, but a Russian bulletin says that all the troops are in winter quarters. The fleets were last seen, part at Sinope, and part near Bateum, but are reported to have sailed for Varno.

The Russian squadron was off the Sea of Azof.

Servia is much aggravated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul General of Belgrade.

Liverpool, Saturday Morning.

Nothing of real importance came to hand this morning by mail or telegraph.

A Vienna despatch hints that good news has reached the Austrian government from St. Petersburg.

The Pasha of Persia has definitely promised to act peacefully towards Turkey.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government has ordered 40,000 troops in great haste to Hungary. It is not yet known what is going on there.

Dost Mahommed was at Canda. There is no news of importance.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The British fleet in the Tagus was ordered to sea.

The Brazilian mail steamer Olinda was ashore near Holyhead.

The Petrel was burned on the Clyde on the 6th.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.

No mails South of Mobile. The passengers by the steamer Georgia, state that on the morning of the 19th, she was struck by a heavy sea which stove in the bow down to the main deck, carrying away the forecastle, making her leak fast. She has been temporarily repaired at Norfolk, and will proceed to New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

The passengers by the steamer Texas report the removal of the Indians at Durango and the recovery of the property stolen by them. It was reported that a body of Mexican troops had been ordered to proceed to Senora to assist in quieting the Walker expedition.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

The woolen mills of R. C. Denny & Platt, were burned on Sunday. Insured for $20,000.

A MEDICINE FOR ALL SEASONS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills suit all complaints and all ages, and may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

Stanley, Hutchins & Gunn, HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 66.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 66

NEW! NEW! ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

J. H. DIX

Iron Warehouse, 200 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. E. G. HALL & CO,

NOTICE

American Star Anvil, EDWARD CORNING & CO. AMERICAN HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for American Manufactures. No. 81 JOHN ST.........NEW YORK.

1854. 1854. CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR. REED'S LINE.

FOR SALE. NEW HOUSE FOR SALE. IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE. BLOCK FOR SALE.

Great Bargain in Improved Property.

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ACCORDIONS, STRINGS, &c. CLOTH GOODS. CLOTHIERS. DAGUERREOTYPES. DRUGGISTS.

Dry Goods.

ENGRAVERS. EXPRESSES. FANCY GOODS. HARDWARE &c. HATS, FURS, &c. HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. INDIA RUBBER GOODS. LIGHTNING RODS. MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. NEEDLES, FISH-HOOKS, TACKLE, &c. OILS. PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS. PAPER WAREHOUSES. SAFES. TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS. WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, *TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.*

NOTICE. WAREHOUSE SALE.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN FLOUR

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

INSURANCE. WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY, INSURANCE AGENTS, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

National Loan Fund Life Insurance Co. OF LONDON. CAPITAL.........$2,500,000.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. UTICA, N. Y.

MOHAWK VALLEY *Farmers' Insurance Co.,* SCOTIA, N. Y. CAPITAL.........$250,000.

North Western Insurance Company.

WANTS.

WANTED. WANTED TO RENT. DRUG CLERK WANTED. WANTED FOR CASH. WANTED. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED. WANTED. NOTICE. WANTED. AGENTS WANTED. WANTED, A WET NURSE.

SERVANTS.

Union Intelligence, *LAND & GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The American Card Writer

FOR SALE CHEAP. PORK BARRELS. DRIED FRUIT. RAILROAD TRACK RAISING JACK SCREW. SUGAR—100 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, AT 4⅜ CENTS. 150 DOZ. ASSORTED PICKLES. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS. CLARIFIED AND REFINED SUGARS. COFFEE. SYRUPS AND MOLASSES. LAWRENCE, MALONY & CO'S.

MISCELLANOUS.

BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, DRUGGISTS, 94 - - *Lake Street.* - - 94. Directly Opposite Tremont House.

TOILET ARTICLES.

CAMPHINE, BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL. SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MEDICINAL LIQUORS AND WINES.

66. Youths' Clothing Emporium. 66.

CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

1854. 1854. CHICAGO, GRAND RIVER AND MUSKEGON

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar.

WILL REMOVE.

BILLIARD SALOON, 131 RANDOLPH ST.

TEAS. BOARD.

WM. H. SAMPSON. *House & Land Agent.* OFFICE, NO. 52, WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

DE ROLLAND'S FRENCH GOMME PATE

A CARD. TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

Dr. D's Office, No. 112 WELLS STREET.

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse 104 RANDOLPH ST. E. B. WINBOLT, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER.

Cough Remedy!

DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR & CANCHALAGUA.

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Asthma, Bronchitis, AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

WE CHALLENGE THE WHOLE WORLD!

WE CONFIDENTLY ASK THE AFFLICTED (NOT TO PURCHASE OUR MEDICINE)

BEWARE OF COUGHS AND COLDS!

THOUSANDS OF LIVING WITNESSES!!

FROM MAJOR VAN BUREN, *Brother of Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States.*

☞ WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE ☜

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE;



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY—RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A GENTLEMAN, AGED 42, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS DURATION.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

MORTIMORE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND.

Mortimore's Bitter Cordial and Blood Purifier.

BANKS.

JOHN WEST

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CITY BANK.

We continue to receive on deposit

Current Deposits,

SIGHT EXCHANGE

SIGHT AND SHORT DATE PAPER.

THE UNION BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Forrest, Bro's & Co.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,

65 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

EXCHANGE ON THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Commercial Exchange Company

BANKING

AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

American and Foreign Agency,

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

CITY HOTEL,

BY WARREN & PADDOCK.

Corner of Main & Fourth sts., DUBUQUE.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN A CENTRAL part of the City.

No. 1.

IRVING PLACE HOUSE.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE

IRVING PLACE, (cor. 14th st.)

A few doors from Union Square, New York.

BY MADAME ZSULAVSKY KOSSUTH.

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HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

La Pierre House,

PHILADELPHIA,

OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GUESTS Thursday, Sept. 29th, 1853.

CITY HOTEL.

NO. 197 MAIN STREET,

GALENA, ILL.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

400 Broadway, New York,

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

T. B. CARTER,

(FORMERLY 113 LAKE STREET.)

NO. 136 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

New Store, New goods!

WHITAKER & BROTHERS

24 LASALLE ST., NEAR S. WATER.

SIGN OF THE FLAG—194 SOUTH WATER ST.

Geo. F. Foster & Co.

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE OF ALL SIZES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

WOODSON & DAVIS.

Sextons and General Undertakers,

No. 293 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

W. T. DAVIS.

HALSTED GRAND STORE.

ATTRACTIONS SELDOM EQUALED!

THE ILLINOIS STONE AND LIME COMPANY OF LEMONT, ILLINOIS.

CARD.

New Paper Warehouse.

WARREN & CO., 12 La Salle Street.

LETTER PAPER—

FOOLSCAP PAPER—

COLORED MEDIUMS—

10,000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER.

WARREN & Co.

INSURANCE.

Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL.

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital Stock $100,000.

Office No. 6, Dearborn st.

GEORGE STEELE, President.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take Marine risks.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

A. T. SPENCER & CO.

Choice Family Groceries

J. B. DOGGETT.

No. 9 Clark Street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY FINE assortment of Family Groceries.

S. T. HINCKLEY

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND NONPAREIL.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,

172 SOUTH WATER STREET,

OFFER for sale a large and well selected assortment of goods in their line.

RAYMOND & WARD

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

177 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

NEW YORK MARBLEIZED IRON WORKS.

BOSTON MIRROR MARBLE MANTLE.

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

McGREGOR'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

EMERSON'S PATENT VENTILATORS.

FRANKLIN ROCK WINDOW GLASS.

N. W. RAYMOND. S. D. WARD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Administrator.

FOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.

S. SIMONDS'

PURE PHOSOGENE GAS.

TRUNK EMPORIUM

160 LAKE STREET

JOHN C. GARLAND

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND DISPATCHES.

Patent Metallic Air-Exhausted Coffins.

PATENTED BY F. SKIFF.

CROCKERY.

SWOPE & RUSSELL.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

B. FOREMAN & CO.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW FIRM.

NEELY & HOWE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

PROPELLERS AND VESSELS ON THE LAKES: AND CANAL AND STEAMBOATS ON THE ILLINOIS AND MICH. CANAL AND ILLINOIS RIVER.

SALT, COAL, &c.

1852.

T. W. ALEXANDER. JOSEPH K. BURTIS.

T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

Missouri Chemical Works,

GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.,

CENTRAL WHARF, CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS FOR THE

Western States Line.

HOUGHTELING & SHEPPARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE.

New York and Michigan Line.

Erie Canal Transportation.

1853 JAMES PECK. 1853

Forwarding and Commission Merchant

PRODUCE, SALT, BITUMINOUS & ANTHRACITE COAL.

CHAMBERLIN, CRAWFORD & CO.'S FREIGHT EXPRESS,

NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI LINE.

OLD OSWEGO LINE OF LAKE BOATS.

Great United States Mail Route,

1853. FALL ARRANGEMENT. 1853

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

THE ONLY RAIL ROAD ROUTE

Connecting CHICAGO with the Eastern Cities.

THREE TRAINS A DAY.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

DANIEL BALL

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Chicago Paper Depot.

BUTLER & HUNT

1853. 1853.

H. P. McCLOSKEY,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

C. McDONNELL

1853.

1854. WILLIAM SMITH CO. 1854.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

WARREN, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILL.

RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.,

Storage and Forwarding Merchants,

AND COMMISSION DEALERS

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, SALT, &c.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1853.

R. M. MITCHELL & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

W. P. HUNT & CO.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

PROFESSOR WOOD

WAREHOUSE SALE.

TRANSPORTATION

Illinois Central Rail Road.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Toledo, and Cleveland

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Notice to Western Travelers.

THROUGH BY

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads.

PHILADELPHIA & PITTSBURGH, Pa.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FOR CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO.

Chicago & Aurora Railroad

NEW ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

JAMES PEARSON, Supt.

G. & C. U. R. R. SPECIAL NOTICE.

1854 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1854

CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASH. CITY, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD,

TRANSPORTATION.

1854. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1854.

New York Central

DOUBLE TRACK RAIL ROAD,

1854.

New Route to the East

The Great Western Railroad of Canada

Is now open from

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Great Central Route between Chicago, New York and Boston.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THIS ROAD BEING NOW COMPLETE

DAILY PACKETS

ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING.

RATES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

WINTER ROUTE TO MILWAUKEE.

J. B. TURNER, Supt.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Wisconsin Central Rail Road Company.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THOMAS WEBB.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

RAILROAD SPIKES.



Wrought Iron Chairs and Fastenings.

General Intelligence Office.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT WHOLESALE.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Clothing.

RUBBER

172 & 179 South Water St.

Sash, Door and Blind

FACTORY,

CORNER MARKET AND TYLER STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THIRD DIVISION

W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

WAREHOUSE SALE.

HARDWARE

HARDWARE.

PITKIN, PITKIN & CO.

HAVE NOW IN STORE.

Ornamental Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT WOOD,

Iron Railings and Verandahs

SPIRAL AND STRAIGHT STAIRS.

IRON STATUARY.

Wholesale Hardware House

170 LAKE ST.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

EDWIN HUNT'S BRANCH OF HIS

NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN

1853

LEADS THE COLUMN.

The Wholesale Drug Business

113 LAKE STREET. 113

Compound Concentrated Stillingia Syrup

DRS. STEWART & OAKLEY,

GOOD EATING AND HEALTH.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!



CAUTION.

Drug and Prescription Store.

WM. McMILLAN,

C. HAMMOND & CO.

HARRIS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

GENTS' FURNISHING ARTICLES.

NEW GOODS

WILLIAM CLINGMAN & CO.,

183 LAKE STREET.

—ALSO—

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Burwell & Powers,

Merchant Tailors, 7 Tremont Block,

Fall and Winter Trade.

Fairbank's Patent Scales



Mohr & Sailer,

New Tobacco House,

LAKE STREET.

COMPTON & SPINOR,

REMOVAL.

PREMIUM TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

No. 61 Clark St., opposite Sherman House.

W. & C. WRIGHT.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS

REMOVAL.

J. H. DYKEMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

DAGUERREOTYPE ARTIST,

LAKE STREET.

Stanley, Hutchins & Gunn,

NO. 15 LAKE STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS AND MILLINERY.

"YOUNG AMERICA."

Jewelry, Plated Ware, &c.

150 LAKE STREET 150.

Mammoth Assortment of these Goods.

ILLINOIS JEWELRY STORE.

THOMPSON & JOHNSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

2,000 OLD SIZE PREMIUM LAND OIL.

THOMAS C. HYDE.